REPORT ON ACTIVITIES 1984–1985

FOR THE NATIVE COMMUNITY BRANCH

Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture
77 Bloor Street West
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9

86-03805/

Published by the
Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.
Printed by the Queen's Printer for Ontario
Province of Ontario, Toronto, Canada

©1985 Government of Ontario

D1654 10185 500
ISBN 0-7729-0864-8

CONTENTS

A Profile of Ontario's Native Population 2

The Native Community Branch 3

Consultative Assistance to Native Communities and Organizations 5

Highlights of 1984 - 85 6

Other Branch Services 9

- Research and Information
- Policy Advice

Publications 10

Grants Awarded in 1984 - 85 11

- Constitution Fund 11
- Provincial Organizations Support 11
- Community Worker Program 11
- Small Business Development 12
- Leadership Training 13
- Research 13
- Communications 14
- Native Heritage 14
- Meetings 15
- Feasibility Studies 17
- Social Development 17

Funds Administered on Behalf of Other Ministries 19

- Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development
- Provincial Secretariat for Social Development
- Ministry of Northern Affairs
- Ontario Youth Secretariat

Native Community Branch Offices 20

A PROFILE OF ONTARIO'S NATIVE POPULATION

The Native population in Ontario is composed of Status Indians, who have a special relationship with the federal government under the Indian Act, Non-Status Indians and Metis. Because Status Indians are required to register with what is now called Indian and Northern Affairs Canada, reliable data (population numbers, education levels, socio-economic circumstances) is available for this group. There is a lack of comparable data on Metis and Non-Status Indians; one reason for this is that they are not covered under the Indian Act and there is no formal mechanism in place for recording data. In addition, there is no legal or broadly accepted definition of who constitutes this group and therefore estimates of population vary widely. For example, in the 1981 Census, 38,775 persons identified themselves as Metis and/or Non-Status; the Ontario Metis Non-Status Indian Association estimates the number to be 185,000 persons. More detailed information on Native people is presented in A Profile of Native People in Ontario, published by the Native Community Branch.

Status Indians

The most recent data available on Status Indians in Ontario is the Indian and Northern Affairs Canada 1983 Band list. At that time there were 118 registered Bands and 75,349 Status Indians. A total of 48,701 persons lived on Reserves which are territories set aside according to treaties between the federal government and the Indians. In 1983, 2,334 Indians lived on Crown land and 24,314 lived off Reserve, primarily in urban centres. There are many differences between northern and southern Reserves, and between Reserves in any one area. For example, many northern Reserves are accessible only by air. In 1983, there were 7,152 Status Indians living on Ontario's largest Reserve; there were nine Reserves with fewer than 10 residents each.

Non-Status Indians

In general, this group is composed of Indian people or their descendents who have given up or lost their Indian status for reasons that have changed with the various amendments to the Indian Act. For example, before 1960, an Indian person had to give up Status in exchange for the right to vote. Anyone who completed a university education or professional training automatically lost Status, as did those who served in the Armed Forces of Canada during WWI.

In the past, a Status Indian woman who married a non-Indian man lost her status. However, this was not the case for Indian men. The federal government has taken steps to address this inequity. Recently, the federal government passed legislation to amend section 12(1)(b) of the Indian Act. Under the amendment, Indian women who marry non-Indian men will not lose their status; the amendment will also restore status to women who had previously married non-Indian men.

In the 1981 Census, 14,130 persons in Ontario identified themselves as Non-Status Indians; an additional 16,115 persons said they were both Non-Status and Metis.

Metis

In addition to the group that identified as both Metis and Non-Status Indians, 8,530 persons identified themselves as Metis. There is a significant debate about who is a Metis; one definition is that the Metis are those descendants of the historic Red River Valley Metis community. Another definition refers to anyone of mixed aboriginal ancestry who is not Indian or Inuit.

THE NATIVE COMMUNITY BRANCH

Role and Mandate

The Native Community Branch, through its 10 field offices, provides consultative assistance to 400 Native communities and organizations. Field consultants provide services to a population of over 110,000 (1981 Census) who live in an area that is 412,000 square miles. Many of these communities are located in rural or remote areas; 32 communities are not accessible by road.

The branch is the only developmental agency within the provincial government that targets its programs exclusively to Native people. In a broad sense, the branch's role involves providing support and advice to Native communities in their efforts to become more organized and self-reliant. In recent years, the desires and initiatives of Native people to address their serious social, economic, and cultural problems have grown significantly and many growth and development opportunities have been undertaken. The branch performs a government-wide role in the area of Native affairs throughout Ontario and also administers a grant program. Consultative services are provided to Metis and Non-Status Indians and to Status Indians.

As a means of fulfilling the branch's goal of assisting communities and organizations in their efforts to encourage self-reliance and participation in the life of the province, branch activities focus on the following objectives:

- To support Native heritage preservation and cultural continuity;
- To promote the development of human resources and leadership in the Native community;
- To assist Native communities in socio-economic development;
- To facilitate direct Native access to government services and resources.

HISTORY

The branch was formed in 1966 as part of the Ministry of Social and Family Services. At that time, the activities of the branch had a social services focus. This continued through the first half of the 1970s when the branch began to take on an advisory role with the government. Through the field consultants, the branch had daily contact with Native communities and could provide advice to government based on this experience. With the transfer of the branch in 1976 to the Ministry of Culture and Recreation (later the present Ministry of Citizenship and Culture), the focus shifted to citizenship and participation in the life of the province.

At the time the branch was formed, there was only one Native organization, the Union of Ontario Indians. From 1966 to 1973, seven more organizations were formed. Representatives of the Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians (formed in 1969), Grand Council Treaty #9 (1973; now called Nishnawbe-Aski Nation) and Grand Council Treaty #3 (1970) make up the Chiefs of Ontario which was established in 1975 as a secretariat to these four organizations. The other provincial organizations are the Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association (formed in 1971), the Ontario Native Women's Association (1972) and the Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres (1971). These organizations have increased public awareness of issues affecting Aboriginal people and have become increasingly involved through membership on taskforces (such as the Task Force on Native People in the Urban Setting) and in program analysis.

In conjunction with the repatriation of Canada's Constitution, a process to define Aboriginal Rights was put in place. At the initial First Ministers' Conference (FMC) in 1983, an agenda for defining these rights was agreed upon. Provision was made for additional conferences to be held in 1984 and 1985. All parties in the process — the prime minister, provincial premiers, leaders of the governments of the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, and representatives of the four national Native associations, agreed to resolve the agenda items at the final FMC on Aboriginal Rights which is scheduled for 1987.

The province of Ontario continues to support the aspirations of Native people to address economic, social and cultural issues. A tripartite consultative mechanism involving the provincial and federal governments and Status Indian organizations was put in place in fiscal year 1979-80. This formal arrangement for a consultation process is unique in Canada.

CONSULTATIVE ASSISTANCE TO NATIVE COMMUNITIES AND ORGANIZATIONS

Native Community Development Consultants are, in essence, agents of change. The work requires great sensitivity and awareness of each community's needs: every community is different.

Consultative assistance was provided to 400 Indian Bands, Metis and Non-Status Indian locals, Friendship Centres, Native Women's locals, cultural centres and provincial and regional Native organizations.

In the recent past, community development work generally involved an outside-in approach. A consultant would enter the community, analyze its needs and develop an action plan for the community. While the intent was good, the plan often didn't work because the community had not been involved in its formation. The focus of community development work now centres on the community and what it identifies as needs and priorities. An important consideration is the rate of change: if change happens too fast, members of the community may be alienated from the process; if change takes place too slowly, the community may experience frustration and disappointment. For many communities, the process of identifying needs and developing an action plan to meet these needs is a learning process in which individuals gain experience in a variety of areas.

The consultants play a key role in the government's work with Native people. Their presence across the province in 10 offices ensures that issues are well understood and that problems are dealt with at the community level. Through this network, the branch is able to raise awareness, both inside and outside of government, of the unique aspirations, needs and circumstances of Native people. Consultants help Native communities to identify issues, set priorities and determine effective and appropriate measures to resolve them. They help communities to determine feasible ventures that will generate income and employment so that these communities can become more self-reliant. Consultants also participate in organizing cultural events to preserve and enhance Native heritage and to foster a sense of continuity and identity among Native people. The primary goal is to improve social well-being and to develop the necessary human resources to foster self-determination and independence.

Communities and organizations are provided with advice on other services or programs useful to their developmental work; they are also assisted with securing the resources necessary for community development projects. Links are formed with appropriate provincial ministries and agencies who offer the services of specialists as required. Consultants also assist Native leaders to prepare and submit proposals to government and to evaluate existing and new projects.

HIGHLIGHTS OF 1984-85

Oneida of the Thames Marching Band

The band received a grant of $2,210 to train new members and to repair and replace music sheets and instruments. The Oneida were located in the United States and later moved to Canada. The marching band, with a current membership of 25, has been in existence for over 100 years and has remained part of the Oneida's culture. The marching band provides an opportunity for children interested in pursuing a career in music or learning to play a musical instrument. They have marched in numerous parades in both Canada and the United States, have played on television and at a Grey Cup game.

Native Earth Performing Arts Group, Toronto

A $4,500 grant helped Samuel Beckett's Waiting for Godot take on a new look with an adaptation presented by the Native Earth Performing Arts Group. The interpretation of a classic piece through the eyes of another culture has brought renewed life to a work of art and our understanding of it. The production is called Give Them A Carrot (For As Long As The Sun Is Green). It is an educational tool for communicating to non-Native communities experiences unique to Native people in contemporary society. It simultaneously exposes the Native community to an art form they are not entirely familiar with. The Native Earth Performing Arts Group, a relatively new organization in the theatre world, has toured three productions including Jawbs, Who Am I? and Double Take a Second Look. It has established a core of six Native actors and employs as many as 25 professionals for a production. The group seeks to produce original works and to explore many of theatre's more classic pieces.

Wikwemikong Native Children's Choir

The choir of 30 girls (ages 6 to 12) had a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity to participate in ceremonies during the Pope's visit to Midland. The choir rehearsed its special program of Native songs for a year before this event. A grant of $2,100 was provided to cover the costs of transporting the choir to the special ceremony.

Osnaburgh Band

This Reserve is an Ojibway community located northeast of Sioux Lookout. Originally, the Ojibway people of Osnaburgh lived on the southern shore of Lake St. Joseph. This area was flooded for hydro-electric development and the community was relocated to its present site in 1959. The relocation disrupted community life and there have been serious social problems, especially in the past two years. The community has developed a management/action plan with both short and long-term goals. A youth development worker has been hired for one year to develop services and programs for the community's youth; a $27,300 grant was provided to help cover the salary and expenses of the youth development worker.

Research to Identify Native Tradition and Ways: Long Lake Band #58

As part of the Band's overall approach to improving the quality of life for members of this community, a research project was undertaken to examine Indian medicine practices of the past. The research will help to preserve and promote both culture and heritage by exploring the past traditional life style of the community as an alternative model based on a holistic approach to Indian medicine. The Band received a grant of $4,187.

Advertising Campaign for Asinee Inc.

The Kirkland Lake Metis and Non-Status Indian Association owns and operates Asinee Inc. The company manufactures products made from rock specimens which are handcrafted by Indian crafts people. Asinee's product line of quality gift ware includes quartz wall and desk clocks, single and double pen sets, book-ends and paper weights. The company received a $10,000 grant towards an advertising campaign to increase the market for their products. Asinee products were presented to countries participating in the 1984 Canada Cup hockey series.

Armstrong Area Employment Group

As an isolated community, Armstrong has limited access to social agencies and services. The group received a $4,521 grant to train family community workers in crisis intervention, defining community needs and developing a community support system. The three-phase training program, conducted by Lakehead University, will enable the family service team to respond to existing needs in the community and to develop approaches to resolving and preventing problems in the future.

Women's Training for Employment Centre, Kenora

Learning new and marketable skills is one of the most recognized ways to increase self-esteem and confidence. This, in turn, enables an individual to contribute to family and community life with renewed energy and creativity. The Women's Training for Employment Centre has developed a successful program, New Opportunity for Women (NOW), which is designed to train women who are severely employment disadvantaged. The program includes a combination of academic upgrading, life skills coaching, on-the-job training and personal counselling. The centre received a $1,830 grant to produce a video production on the NOW program which will be used in presentations to potential training participants, local employers and government agencies. The NOW program also received $36,339 to provide training wages for six Native women who are in the program.

Kenora Native Women's Association

The association has retained the services of a marketing coordinator with the help of a $25,000 grant. For the second year of a two-year funding commitment, the coordinator will continue to train Native women to manage the association's two retail craft outlets and prepare them for further business expansion.

Hamilton Regional Indian Friendship Centre Arts and Crafts Co-op Program

The goal of this friendship centre's program is to stimulate the interest of local arts and crafts people to participate in a cooperative setting, and to produce and market their art with the guidance and expertise of a professional. A grantof $12,880 was provided to help them launch this program.

Winisk Community Radio Station

The radio station, the only source of communication available to Band members in their own language, was destroyed by fire. There is no television in the community and the radio station played a critical role in the community's traditional life style. A community radio station is especially necessary in the spring and fall when the whole community must be alert to the possibility of emergency evacuation. A grant of $7,678 was provided to the Band Council to help defray the costs of a new community radio station.

Native Community Worker, Hornepayne Indian Friendship Centre

The community determined that there was a need for a Native community worker to act as a resource person to agencies and organizations that serve the Native population. The community worker, who is from Hornepayne, will work closely with the community to help them identify what aspects of community life need to be changed. Information will be gathered on present and on-going concerns; resources within the community will be identified and an action plan for controlled change will be developed and implemented. A grant totalling $32,148 (to be paid in two installments) was provided for the community worker who will also act as a Native advocate.

Pic Heron Bay Development Corporation

The Pic Heron Bay Development Corporation was formed by the Pic 50 Heron Bay Band in 1983 to create employment for its members. The corporation's grant of $25,000 will assist with the purchase or leasing costs of two skidders. The skidders will be used in logging operations with a corporation client, the Ontario Paper Company, and will provide direct employment for seven band members for up to five years. In addition, the skidders will provide a springboard from which Band members can develop a free-for-service skidder operation.

OTHER BRANCH SERVICES

Research and Information

The objective of the research is to provide provincial ministries and agencies with specific and accurate information about Ontario's Native people. It is also important that Native organizations and communities have access to current information on other programs that may be provincial or national in scope.

Research studies include demographic data, social and economic conditions. Information is gathered on Native organizations and communities, experimental or pilot projects across Canada and on Native position papers.

Policy Advice

The research and information gathering conducted by the Branch is closely tied to its role of providing information and consultation to provincial ministries and agencies on policies or programs related to Native people. This advice is provided through the ministry's participation on the Cabinet Committee on Native Affairs and through intern inistry committees or working groups that address specific issues.

PUBLICATIONS

Branch publications are designed to promote a better understanding and knowledge of Native people and their organizations:

Provincial and Regional Native Organizations in Ontario: A Brief Introduction. August 1981.

Native Communities and Organizations in Ontario — Directory. August 1981.

A Profile of Native People in Ontario. January 1983.

Distribution of Native Population in Ontario by Census Areas, 1981. September 1983.

Native Community Branch — English Brochure. March 1984.

Native Community Branch — Cree and Ojibway Brochure. June 1983.

Metis and Non-Status Indians of Ontario: Community Profile and Demographic Study, Part 1 and 2. December 1980.

These publications, in quantities up to 10, are available by writing to the Toronto office.

GRANTS AWARDED IN 1984-85

Constitutional Funding

The process of defining "Aboriginal and Treaty Rights" in the Constitution Act, 1982 requires Aboriginal organizations to consult widely with their membership, and with the provincial and federal governments through the First Ministers' Conferences. Ontario provides financial assistance to defray the costs associated with the constitutional discussions.

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians	$ 21,600
Grand Council Treaty No. 3	27,600
Ontario Metis and Non-Status Indian Association	50,000
Ontario Native Women's Association	30,000
Nishnawbe-Aski Nation	35,400
Union of Ontario Indians	35,400
TOTAL	$ 200,000

Provincial Organizations Support

Financial assistance is provided to three provincial Native organizations to cover their basic administrative or "core" costs. To receive funding, each organization must represent members throughout the province and their mandate must concur with the objectives and priorities of the Native Community Branch.

The core funding program was evaluated this year; representatives of the three organizations participated in the coordinating committee which guided the study.

Ontario Native Women's Association	$ 130,805
Chiefs of Ontario	106,700*
Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres	252,900
TOTAL	$ 490,405

* Indian and Northern Affairs Canada also provides operating funds.

Community Worker Program

Grants were provided to 16 Indian Friendship Centres to enable them to develop and maintain a staff position for a community worker. Friendship centres' goals are to help Native people make the transition from Reserves (or rural, remote areas) to urban centres. The community worker program is broad in scope to reflect the different needs of individual centres. The four main categories of the program are referral worker, community development worker, recreation coordinator and cultural liaison worker.

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre	$ 23,066
Ininew Friendship Centre (Cochrane)	25,014
Moosonee Native Friendship Centre	22,362
N'Amerind Friendship Centre (London)	24,685
Native Canadian Centre of Toronto	73,718
Ne-Chee Friendship Centre (Kenora)	23,190

Niagara Regional Native Centre (St. Catharines)	22,819
Nishnawbe-Gamik Friendship Centre (Sioux Lookout)	26,185
North Bay Indian Friendship Centre	20,341
N'Swakamok Native Friendship Centre (Sudbury)	24,358
Odawa Native Friendship Centre (Ottawa)	24,462
Parry Sound Indian Friendship Centre	26,703
Red Lake Friendship Centre	24,861
Sault Ste. Marie Indian Friendship Centre	25,696
Thunder Bay Indian Friendship Centre	23,220
Thunderbird Friendship Centre (Geraldton)	24,610
TOTAL	$ 435,290

Small Business Development

Limited financial support is available to assist Native organizations and communities in the development of viable business enterprises. Priority is given to feasibility studies and studies of the economic potential of communities. Funding is also available for initial start-up costs of small Native businesses. Contributions from the applicant are a condition of the grant.

Alderville Homemakers Group No. 2 Business Workshops	$ 4,668
Atikokan Metis and Non-Status Indian Association Office Equipment	3,508
Chippewas of Georgina Island Virginia Beach Marina	40,000
Chippewas of Kettle and Stoney Point Facility Manager	4,735
Constance Lake Bank Mammamatawa Camps - Camp Equipment	15,156
Kashadaying Residence, Inc. Vehicle Purchase	15,175
Kashechewan Band Model D Crawler Tractor	25,000
Kenora Native Women's Association Marketing Co-ordinator	16,667
Kirkland Lake Metis and Non-Status Indian Association Promotion and Advertising	10,000
Native Arts and Crafts Corporation (Ontario) Booth Space Rental and Equipment	8,820
New Post Band Native Arts and Craft Store	8,800
Pic Heron Bay Development Corporation Lease/Purchase of Skidders	25,000
Seine River Ojibway Band Consulting Study on Community Economic Structure	10,000
Weagamow Air Corporation Manager/Trainer	12,500
Aviation Gas Service	26,605
Webequie Band Planer Mill (to produce finished lumber)	15,000
TOTAL	$241,634

Leadership Training

Funds are available to Native communities concerned with the development of leadership potential among Native people. Support is also provided for projects that provide skill training to Native people.

Anigawncigig Institute for Native Training, Research and Development Emergency Student Bursary	$10,875
Armstrong Area Employment Group Training and Staff Development	4,521
Atikokan Native Friendship Centre Special Projects Initiator	13,750
Big Grassy Ojibway Band Equipment for Youth/Elders Activity Centre	7,505
Big Island Band Audio Visual Equipment	4,936
James Bay Education Centre Management Seminars	17,640
Ojibway and Cree Cultural Centre Writers/Photographers Workshop	18,760
Onegaming Ojibway Band Community Worker	11,667
Ontario Native Women's Association Management Fees	30,068
Osnaburg Band Youth Development Worker	11,375
Sault Ste. Marie Friendship Centre Training of Community Development Worker	2,207
Savant Lake Settlement Leadership Training	7,151
Seine River Ojibway Band Special Assistant/Trainer	10,920
Stangecoming Ojibway Band Community Development Worker	11,220
Wapekeka Band Management/Training	4,631
TOTAL	$167,226

Research

Native-initiated projects that deal with all areas of original research related to Native people are considered for funding. Priority is given to demographic research and community needs documentation. Consideration is also given to Native organizations to undertake detailed research design.

Chiefs of Ontario Policy Analyst	$15,746
Lac Seul Band Historical Research	7,553
Long Lake Band #58 Research on Native Tradition	4,187
Women's Education and Research Foundation Research on Battered Women	18,404
TOTAL	$45,890

Communications

Native-initiated projects in a variety of media, including radio, video-tape, television and print, are considered, provided they support community and leadership development through improved communication within the Native community. Grants are provided for newspapers, magazines and periodicals but not for newsletters. The importance of general public education is also considered.

Fort Albany Band	
Community Radio Station	$ 5,488
Ojibwe Cultural Foundation	
Audio-Visual Equipment	2,474
WaWaTa Native Communications Society	
WaWaTa News	25,000
Winisk Band Council	
Community Radio Station	7,678
Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre	
Tekawennake	7,966
TOTAL	$48,606

Native Heritage

Projects of an innovative nature that support Native community and leadership development through cultural activities are considered for funding. Eligible projects range from heritage preservation, crafts and cross-cultural relations to the visual and performing arts.

Big Island Band	
Recreational/Cultural Area Development Project	$ 4,450
Da-Ba-Jeh-Mu-Jig Theatre Company	
Storytellers' Theatre	3,000
Hamilton Regional Indian Centre	
Arts and Crafts Co-op Program	5,367
Lake of the Woods Cultural Centre	
Roof Repairs	8,000
Cultural Animator	8,292
Lovesick Lake Native Women's Association	
Native and Rural Heritage Cookbook	5,250
Lyons Dance Troupe, Inc.	
Operations	47,142
N'Amerind Friendship Centre	
Art Festival	3,697
National Exhibition Centre for Indian Art	
Arts Development Officer	1,955
Native Earth Performing Arts, Inc.	
Give Them A Carrot (For As Long As The Sun Is Green)	4,833
Clown/Trickster Workshop	3,300
North Bay Indian Friendship Centre	
Researching the Nipissing Ojibway Language	10,329
En-Weh-Yong (The Way We Speak)	4,565
Oneida of the Thames Band	
Preservation of Historical Music	2,210
Pic 50 Heron Bay Band	
Material Purchase	4,259
Wikwemikong Children's Choir Committee	
Travel to Midland for the Pope's Visit	2,100
TOTAL	$ 118,749

Meetings

Funds are available for Native groups to gather and discuss issues of common concern. Priority is given to meetings of Native groups at the local and regional level. Eligible projects range from internal Native organizational meetings and meetings between Native groups and the provincial government, to special meetings around specific issues.

Aboriginal Peoples Alliance
First Annual General Assembly $ 5,000

Alderville Indian Band
Native Mental Health Workshop 384

Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians
Meeting/Reviewing "One Woman's Story" 2,032

Be-Wab-Bon Metis Non-Status Indian Association
Geneva Park Meeting 364

Big Grassy Band
Northwestern Leadership Training Camp 333

Can-Am Indian Friendship Centre, Windsor
Forum on Native Issues 2,122

Chiefs of Ontario
All Chiefs Conference 35,350
Preparatory Workshop, Indian Sports Council 1,600

Cree Cultural Organization
Festival of Canadian Indian Arts and Crafts 1,378

Dryden Native Friendship Centre
Working with Volunteer Boards Workshop 273

First Nations Artisans Association
Fashion Show 4,000

Fort Albany Band
Elders and Youth Gathering 2,989
Toronto Sportsmen's Show 2,036

Fort Erie Native Friendship Centre
Conference, National Association of Friendship Centres 697

Hamilton Regional Indian Centre
Native Photography Conference 3,280

Hearst Native Women's Local
Planning and Leadership Training Workshop 2,394

Hudson James Bay Tourist Outfitters and Guides Association
Attendance at Canadian National Sportsmen's Show 2,296

Ishkote Native Institute of Research and Learning
Native Music Research Project 3,482
Traditional Singers and Dancers Workshop 2,800

James Bay Cree Indian Days Committee
Elders/Youth Gathering 5,000

Kayahna Area Tribal Council
Fort Severn Meeting 4,440

Kenora Native Women's Association
Native Arts and Crafts Industry 1,204

Lakefield Metis Association
Zone 5 Meeting 7,338

Lyons Dance Troupe Native Youth and Elders Gathering	4,133
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte Native Mental Health Workshop	404
Mohawks of the Gibson Band National RELICS Conference	400
Moosonee Metis and Non-Status Indian Association President and Elders' Seminar	4,872
Moosonee Native Friendship Centre Heritage Days Youth and Elders Workshop	3,545
Muskrat Dam Band Third Annual Northern Elders' Feast	4,800
N'Amerind Friendship Centre Human Resource Development Workshop	4,451
Native Earth Performing Arts, Inc. Annual Meeting of Board of Directors	617
Native Women's Workshop Elders' Workshop	4,044
North American Indian Travelling College NAITC 10th Aniversary	3,663
North Caribou Lake Band Organizational Management and Reduction of Stress Workshop	482
Northern Superior Ojibway Chiefs Council Organizations: Activities and Role in Community Development	3,982
Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres Elders' Workshop	13,271
Ontario Native Council on Justice Justice Development Worker	3,760
Pehtabun Area Council on Alcohol Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program	1,964
Sachigo Lake Band Program Management Workshop and Assertiveness Seminar	1,246
Seine River Band Community Economic Development Workshop	3,156
Slate Falls Band Slate Falls Settlement	800
Thunder Bay Indian Youth Friendship Centre Managing in a Positive Way Conference	580
Timmins Native Friendship Centre Timmins Festival	865
Conference Telegraph	2,261
Trent University Native Association Elders' Conference	4,000
WaWaTa Native Communications Society/ Nishnawbe-Gamik Friendship Centre Ontario North Now	2,716
TOTAL	$160,804

Feasibility Studies

Feasibility Studies are intended to assist groups in exploring the potential for undertaking a specific project or business. These projects may be in any of the areas of grant catagories.

Attawapiskat Band Study on Energy Conservation for Housing Program	$ 4,790
Bearskin Lake Band Tourism Feasibility Study	5,000
Macdiarmid Metis Local Design and Construction of a Rink Study	4,500
Ontario Federation of Indian Friendship Centres Native Arts Study	4,343
Savant Lake Settlement Council Transportation Service Study	2,000
Whitefish Bay Band #32A Manufacturing Facility Study	5,000
TOTAL	$25,633

Social Development

Funds are available to Native communities and organizations for projects that address particular social problems in the community. Special innovative or pilot projects at the community level are encouraged. In general, support for pilot projects is only approved after consultation with the responsible line ministry.

Allanwater Bridge Metis Association Material Purchase	$ 5,070
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians Alcohol and Drug Abuse Program	20,000
Big Grassy Band Community Development Program	15,700
Community Development Consultant	16,000
Curve Lake Band Design of Curve Lake Community Hall	2,800
Dinorwick Metis and Non-Status Indian Association Community Development Facilitator (Installment)	520
Lac La Croix Band Community Worker	7,125
Moose Deer Point Band Community Centre Equipment	14,043
Muncey of the Thames Band Video Presentation	6,014
Nishnawbe-Gamik Friendship Centre Purchase of Station Wagon	9,416
Northwest Angle Band #33 Community Resources Co-Director	10,875
Ontario Native Women's Association Justice Development Worker	20,574
Sault. Ste. Marie Indian Friendship Centre Community Development Worker, Hornepayne (Installment)	15,559

Section on Native Mental Health, Canadian Psychiatric Association	
Transcription of CPA Meeting	5,200
Six Nations Band Council	
Community Service Order Worker	11,754
Community Service Order Worker	5,540
Spanish River Indian Band	
Alcohol and Drug Counsellor	16,343
Thunderbird Friendship Centre	
Van Purchase	13,284
Wabigoon Lake Band #27	
Program Development Coordinator	13,800
Women Training for Employment (Kenora)	
Video Presentation	1,830
New Opportunities for Women (NOW)	36,339
TOTAL	$247,786

FUNDS ADMINISTERED ON BEHALF OF OTHER MINISTRIES

Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development

With the establishment of the Federal-Provincial-Indian Tripartite Participation Process, the branch began to administer tripartite funds on behalf of the Provincial Secretariat for Resources Development (PSRD). When the process was established in fiscal year 1979-80, four associations received funding. This year, seven organizations and the Indian Commission of Ontario were funded (the Indian Commission of Ontario receives funding for their operating costs). This fund will be administered by PSRD in fiscal year 1985-86.

Indian Commission of Ontario	$147,225
Association of Iroquois and Allied Indians	17,111
Chiefs of Ontario	35,000
Grand Council Treaty No.3	29,553
Grassy Narrows Indian Band	29,667
Nishnawbe-Aski Nation	21,000
Six Nations Band Council	4,200
Union of Ontario Indians	39,084
TOTAL	$322,840

Provincial Secretariat for Social Development

National Exhibition Centre for Indian Art	
Northwest Ontario Juried Art Show	$ 29,000
Ojibway-Cree Cultural Centre Festival for Sharing	150,000
TOTAL	$179,000

Ministry of Northern Affairs

Shoal Lake #39 Trailer Park Study	
TOTAL	$ 1,970

Ontario Youth Secretariat

Ontario Youth Corps Grants	
TOTAL	$631,000

NATIVE COMMUNITY BRANCH OFFICES

NORTHEAST AND CENTRAL AREA

Timmins

22 Wilcox Street, 2nd Floor
Timmins, Ontario
P4N 3K6
(705) 267-0818

Sudbury

199 Larch Street, 4th Floor
Sudbury, Ontario
P3E 5P9
(705) 675-4349

Sault Ste. Marie

Elgin Tower, 3rd Floor
390 Bay Street
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
P6A 1X2
(705) 942-0419

Orillia

15 Matchedash Street North
Orillia, Ontario
L3V 4T4
(705) 325-9561

NORTHWEST AREA

Kenora

20 Main Street South
Kenora, Ontario
P9N 1S7
(807) 468-5568

Fort Frances

Box 613
240 Scott Street, 2nd Floor
Fort Frances, Ontario
P9A 3M9
(807) 274-9732

Geraldton

P.O.Box 778
303 Main Street E.
Geraldton, Ontario
POT 1MO
(807) 854-0169

Thunder Bay

1825 East Arthur Street
Thunder Bay, Ontario
P7E 5N7
(807) 475-1225

SOUTHERN AREA

London

255 Dufferin Avenue, 6th Floor
London, Ontario
N6N 5K6
(519) 679-7146

Toronto/Hamilton/Ottawa

77 Bloor Street West, 5th Floor
Toronto, Ontario
M7A 2R9
(416) 965-5003